

suggest that “the foundation of the city as a centre of Biblical scholarship” (p. 60) had been laid. They also note that there is no relation between the codex and the New Testament canon, and they twice reject the theory that the codex was used because it was so cheap. The negative arguments are convincing, but we still lack probable explanations of the evidence.

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Origène: Traité des Principes. Volume 5, *Compléments et index*. Edited by HENRI CROUZEL and MANLIO SIMONETTI. Sources chrétiennes 312. Paris: Editions du cerf, 1984. 278 pp. F 207.

As the back cover states, this volume is “the indispensable complement” to the four volumes of the Crouzel-Simonetti text, translation, and notes in the *Sources chrétiennes* series. Since it is hard to imagine using another edition, volume five is obviously a required book for students of Origen. It begins with a discussion of manuscripts, supplementing that of Koetschau, and supplies a few additions and corrections to the earlier volumes. In place of an essay on the theology of the treatise there is an extremely useful “doctrinal index” dealing with Origen as theologian and his later influence, the Trinity, the biblical history of salvation, scripture and its exegesis, “profane sciences,” humanity, angels, and demons, spirituality and morality, and “the world.” There is a good index of scriptural passages, another on quotations or allusions made by Origen or Rufinus, and very full indexes of Greek and Latin words. Anyone fortunate enough to possess the edition needs this volume to complete it.

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Le Chiese Collegiate della Svizzera Italiana. By RINALDO BOLDINI, PIERLUIGI BORELLA, GIUSEPPE CHIESI, and ANTONIETTA MORETTI. Helvetia Sacra, Sezione 2, Parte 1. Bern: Francke Verlag, 1984. 178 pp. SwF 44.

In 1962 a plan was devised to publish a detailed history of Swiss religious institutions under the title *Helvetia Sacra*. This volume, the ninth in the series, presents a description of nine secular collegiate churches in Italian-speaking Switzerland, seven in Ticino and two in Grisons.

These churches were all founded in the period of the initial evangelization of the region, although their status as *collegia* came later. All were *pieve* (from *plebs*) or baptismal churches, serving first as missionary centers and later exercising jurisdiction over their regions. With the establishment of village parishes and the institution of *vicarii forani* by the Council of Trent, these *collegia* lost most of their power. Five of the churches remain collegiate

with an archpriest or provost and a specified number of secular canons. Three were changed from *collegia* to parish churches, and one (San Lorenzo) is now the cathedral of Lugano.

Following a short but helpful introduction, short histories of each *collegium* are presented with notes on the nature and location of the archives, a detailed bibliography, and a list of the archpriests or provosts. While this volume may be slightly exotic for general readers, it represents an essential part of what will be an indispensable tool for research in Swiss religious history.

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Arab Historians of the Crusades. Edited by FRANCESCO GABRIELI. Islamic World Series. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1984. xxxvi + 362 pp. \$9.95.

Western annals of the Crusades long have been available in modern translation. Until recently, however, few Arab sources have been equally accessible. In 1957 Francesco Gabrieli translated into Italian excerpts from selected Arab writers. These were subsequently translated into English by E.J. Costello. Gabrieli's purpose is to allow European readers to see the Crusades "from the other side."

The book is divided into four parts: the period from Godfrey to Saladin, Saladin and the Third Crusade, the Ayyubids and the invasion of Egypt, and the Mamlūks and the liquidation of the crusaders. By far the most attention is paid to Saladin. His biographer Bahā' ad-Din portrays his character in profuse and complimentary particularity; with sympathetic detail, he describes Saladin's illness and death. Among the many samples of Ibn al-Athīr's writings, Gabrieli has included a brief account of the decisive battle of Hittin in 1187. The book closes with a description of the fall of Acre by Abu-l-Fidā'.

The book is prefaced with a summary of the seventeen Arab authors, their works, and their value to the history of the Crusades. This book is invaluable to all students of the Crusades.

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An Understanding of Love According to the anchoress Julian of Norwich. By PATRICIA MARY VINJE. Salzburg: Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik, 1983. Elizabethan and Renaissance Studies 92:8. vii + 238 pp. \$25.00.

Vinje's volume is one of several recent dissertations on selected topics in Julian of Norwich's thought. Her aim is to clarify Julian's theology of divine love by examining the themes through which that theology is expressed. After